The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Jan. 28, '70-tf BEDFORD, PA.

C. H. SPANG.....A. KING, JR.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. Sap

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Justice of the Peace, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office in room on Juliana Street lately occupied by Reed & Schell Bankers. apl1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Counties.
Office on Juliana street in the building occupied for many years by King & Jordan, and lately by Hall & Keagy.

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. M. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
☞Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

TEMPLAR LODGE of Odd fellows, in San Francisco, has voted $1,200 to assist in introducing the order into Europe.

CHEYENNE, April 13.—This afternoon four of our citizens went out five miles west of this city, to locate hay claims, and were attacked by fifteen mounted Indians and driven to Fort Russell. A telegram from South Pass says the citizens there killed eleven Indians yesterday. A dispatch from Sidney says that small parties of Indians were seen on the surrounding bluffs to-day

A NOVEL CHALLENGE.—The Mechanics Engine Company of New Orleans wants to race half a mile with a hand engine, to be pulled by thirty men, and force water through fifty feet of hose in the shortest time, and have challenged the Philadelphia firemen. The Hope Hook and Ladder Company of the same place want to race with their truck the same distance, with twenty six men, and rear ladders up to a building. They are the champion running firemen in the South, and are anxious to test their mettle with the Yankees.

SIDNEY, April 14.—A party of Indians cut the stringers on the bridge three miles east of Antelope and threw fourteen cars off the track about one o'clock this morning. All the trainmen except one brakesman got on the engine and run to the next station. After they left the Indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakesman fired on them and they left. The western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared away.

FATHER HYACINTHE stuck the posters advertising his own paper on the pillars of the various chapels in Paris, a privilege accorded only to the Emperor's speeches and the Bishop's pastorals.

AT FALL RIVER, Mass., on December 10, a man, while eating his breakfast, got a needle in his throat. It was lodged crosswise, but was too far down to be seen. After three or four days it worked into the left side and came nearly through the neck, causing a painful abscess. A little above the abscess the needle was so near the surface that it caused the flesh to protrude like a pimple, but the physicians declined to cut to find it, especially as they had some, doubt as to the cause. The abscess was subsequently lanced. The needle in the meantime worked back into the side of the throat and then up under the tongue, causing great swelling and pain. Finally on April 9, it was discovered protruding under the tongue and was extracted. The needle was 1¼ inches long, and had been four months on its travels.

ANNEXATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Nova Scotia has an annexation league—annexation to the United States. This league sets forth in an address just issued that the United States contain the chief consumers of Nova Scotian products and it is, therefore, but proper that the province should become a part of the American Union, since in its present attitude its merely nominal dependence on Great Britain cuts it off from the fostering care of the home government, while the fact that it is a British dependency however nominally, puts it at the disadvantage, so far as regards the United States, of being part of a foreign power. Also, argues the address, annexation would not result in increased taxation to Nova Scotia, since the United States would assume the provincial debt, and only subject Nova Scotians in return to a Federal taxation, largely based on the use of articles not much in vogue in the province.

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. RAYMOND, of the Corps of Engineers, United States army, the young officer who was sent to make the first exploration by steam up the Yukon river, in Alaska, gives a very interesting narration of the expedition. This river has been ascertained to be among the longest on the continent, and is the only important stream that Alaska boasts of. The trip was made in a small steamer, which was carried to the mouth of the river on the deck of the United States ship Commodore. The expedition consisted of about a dozen men all told, and they were successful in reaching Fort Yukon, near the source of the river, and returning in safety. The captain gives a very unencouraging description of the character and customs of our new Alaskan fellow-citizens, and although those he met with on the coast were bad enough, they seemed to grow worse as they proceeded further toward the interior. The population except the traders, are all Indians, but very cowardly ones.

THE Revenue returns for 1869 show that the catch of pearls and shell for the past year on the Gulf coast of the territory granted to the "Lower California Company" amounted to the large sum of $78,000. This, of course is the valuation of the pearls given by the divers and speculators, and is consequently very much below the actual value of the catch. A pearl is sold frequently for $20, which, resold at Panama at $200, brings $1,000 in Paris, and in many cases much greater profits have been made on very fine gems. Not one-half of the catch is ever reported to the Government, and the yield of the Gulf for 1869 may be safely estimated at $800,000 in gold.

IF WE MAY believe the Irish papers the Irish Force bill recently passed by the British Parliament will have the effect of largely increasing the Irish emigration to this country during the present year. For some years past the emigration from Ireland has been decreasing as compared with the emigration from Germany, which has been increasing largely; and it has been thought by many that we should never again see such an extensive Irish emigration to this country as we had in former years. But it appears now as though this generalization may have been rather too hasty; and, if present promises from Ireland be realized, we shall see that severe measures of legislation on the part of the English Government are in themselves sufficient to add many thousands to the volume of emmigtion.

SPURIOUS TEA in large quantities is compounded in China by persons skilled in the manufacture of imitations. The ingredients of this fraudulent composition are stated to be of the most disgusting description. A tea sold as "scented caper," "gunpowder" and "siftings," is made up of the excrement of silkworms, dust, dirt, extract of gum, with a very minute proportion of the genuine leaves. This "China mixture" is sold wholesale at twelve cents a pound, and pays the same amount of duty. It is asserted that there are teas worse than the one mentioned, being rated by the brokers at five cents a pound. Recently a large consignment of these spurious teas was rejected in England, and it is believed that the cargo was re shipped to the United States.

NEVER lay a stumbling block in the way of a man who is trying to advance himself in the world honestly and uprightly.

Poetry.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little boy and girl were they—
Katie Lee and Willie Groy.
They were standing where a brook;
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver; and thick ranks
Of green willow fringed the banks,
Halt in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.
They had cheeks like cherries red,
He was taller—most a head;
She with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro,
As she loitered, half in play,
Chattering to Willie Grey.
"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek,
"Boys are strong and girls are weak;
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."
Katie answered in a laugh,
"You shall carry only half;"
And then, tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?
Men are only boys grown tall,
Hearts don't change much after all;
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey
Stood again beside the brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—
"I am strong, but you are weak,
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep!
Will you trust me, Katie dear,
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered with a laugh,
"No—but you may carry half."
Close beside the little brook,
Bending like the shepherd's crook.
Washing with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Is the cottage, where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Grey.
In the porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone—
This is long, and deep, and wide,
And has rockers on each side!

Miscellaneous.

FAUNTLEROY, THE FORGER.

What I am going to tell you, gentlemen, happened when I was just setting up in business on my own account.

My father had been well acquainted for many years with Mr. Fauntleroy, of the famous London banking firm of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham. Thinking it might be of some future service to me to make my position known to a great man in the commercial world, my father mentioned to his highly respected friend that I was about to start in business for myself in a very small way, and with very little money. Mr. Fauntleroy received the information with a kind appearance of interest, and said that he would have his eye on me. I expected from this that he would wait to see if I could keep on my feet at starting, and that if he found I succeeded pretty well, he would then help me forward if it lay in his power. As events turned out, he proved to be a far better friend than that, and he soon showed me that I had very much underrated the hearty and generous interest which he had felt in my welfare from the first.

While I was still fighting with the difficulties of setting up my office, and recommending myself to connection, &c., I got a message from Mr. Fauntleroy telling me to call on him, at the banking house, the first time I was passing that way. As you may easily imagine, I contrived to be passing that way on a particularly early occasion, and on presenting myself at the bank, I was shown at once into Mr. Fountleroy's private room.

He was as pleasant a man to speak to as ever I met with—bright, and gay and companionable in his manner—with a sort of easy, hearty, jovial bluntness about him that attracted every-body. The clerks all liked him—and that is something to say of a partner in a banking house, I can tell you!

"Well, young Trowbridge," says he, giving his papers on the table a brisk push away from him, "so you are going to set up in business for yourself, are you? I have a great regard for your father, and a great wish to see you succeed. Have you started yet?

No!

Just on the point of beginning, eh? Very good. You will have your difficulties my friend, and I mean to smoothe one of them away from you at the outset. A word of advice for your private ear—Bank with us.

"You are very kind, sir," I answered, "and I should ask nothing better than to profit by your suggestion, if I could. But my expenses are heavy at starting, and when they are all paid I am afraid I shall have but very little left to put by for the first year. I doubt if I shall be able to muster much more than three hundred pounds of surplus cash in the world after paying what I must pay before I set up my office, and I should be ashamed to trouble your house, sir, to open an account for such a trifle as that."

Stuff and nonsense!" says Mr. Fauntleroy. "Are you a banker? What business have you to offer an opinion on the matter? Do as I tell you—leave it to me—bank with us—and draw for what you like. Stop! I haven't done yet. When you open the account, speak to the head cashier Perhaps you will find that he has got something to tell you. There! there! go away—don't interrupt me—goodbye—God bless you!"

That was his way—ah! poor fellow, that was his way!

I went to the head cashier the next morning when I opened my little modicum of an account. He had received orders to pay my drafts without refference to my balance My checks, when I had overdrawn, were to be privately shown to Mr. Fauntleroy. Do many young men who start in business find their prosperous superiors ready to help them in that way?

Well, I got on—got on very fairly and steadily, being careful not to venture out of my depth and not to forget small beginnings may lead in time to great ends. A prospect of one of these great ends—great, I mean, to such a small trader as I was at that period—showed itself to me when I had been some little time in the business. In plain terms, I had a chance of joining in a first rate connection which would give me profit and position, and every-thing I wanted, provided I could qualify myself for engaging in it by getting good security beforehand to a large amount.

In the emergency; I thought of my kind friend, Mr. Fauntleroy, and went to the bank and saw him once more in his private room.

There he was at the same table, with the same hearty easy way of speaking his mind to you at once in the fewest possible words. I explained the business I came upon with some little hesitation and nervousness, for I was afraid he might think I was taking an unfair advantage of his former kindness to me. When I had done he just nodded his head, snatched up a blank sheet of paper, scribbled a few lines on it in a rapid way, handed the writing to me and pushed me out of the room by the two shoulders before I could say a single word. I looked at the paper in the outer office. It was my security from that great banking house for the whole amount and for more if more was wanted.

I could not express my gratitude then and I don't know that I can describe it now. I can only say that it has outlived the crime, the disgrace, and the death on the scaffold. I am grieved to speak of the death at all; but I have no other, alternative.

The course of my story must now lead me straight on to the latter time, and to the terrible discovery which exposed my benefactor and friend to all England as the forger Fauntleroy.

I must ask you to suppose a lapse of some time after the occurrence of the events that I have just been relating. During this interval, thanks to the kind assistance I had received at the outset, my position as a man of business had greatly improved.

Imagine me now, if you please, on the high road to prosperity, with good large offices and a respectable staff of clerks, and picture me to yourself sitting alone in my private room, between four and five o'clock on a certain Saturday afternoon.

All my letters had been written, all the people who had appointments with me had been received. I was looking carelessly over the newspaper, and thinking about going home when one of my clerks came in and said that a stranger wished to see me immediately on very important business.

"Did he mention his name?" I enquired.

"No sir."

"Did you ask him for it?"

Yes, sir. And he said you would be none the wiser if he told me what it was."

"Does he look like a begging letter-writer?"

"He spoke sharp and decided, sir. and said it was in your interest that he came, and that you would deeply regret it afterward if you refused to see him."

"He said that did he? Show him in at once."

He was shown in immediately: a middling sized man, with a sharp, unwholesome-looking face, and with a flippant, reckless manner, dressed in a style of shabby smartness, eyeing me with a bold look, and not so overburdened with politeness as to trouble himself about taking off his hat when he came in.

I had never seen him before in my life, and I could not form the slightest conjecture from his appearance toward guessing his position in the world. He was not a gentleman, evidently; but as to fixing his whereabouts in the infinate downward gradation of vagabond existence in London, that was a mystery which I was totally incompetent to solve.

"Is your name Trowbridge?" he began.

"Yes," I answered, dryly enough.

"Do you bank with Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Answer my question and you will know."

"Very well, I do bank with Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham—and what then?"

"Draw every farthing of balance you have got before the bank closes at five to-day."

I stared at him in amazement. The words for an instant, absolutely petrified me.

"Stare as much as you like," he proceeded, coolly, "I mean what I say. Look at your clock there. In twenty minutes it will strike five, and the bank will be shut. Draw out every farthing, I tell you again, and look sharp about it."

"Draw out my money!" I exclaimed partially recovering myself. "Are you in your right senses? Do you know that the firm I bank with represents one of the first houses in the world? What do you mean—you, who are a total stranger to me—by taking this extraordinary interest in my affairs? If you want me to act on your advice, why don't you explain yourself?"

"I have explained myself. Act on my advice or not, just as you like. It don't matter to me. I have done what I promised, and there's an end of it."

He turned to the door. The minute hand of the clock was getting on from the twenty minutes to the quarter.

"Done what you promised," I repeated, getting up to stop him.

"Yes," he said, with his hand on the lock. "I have given my message Whatever happens, remember that. Good afternoon."

He was gone before I could speak again.

I tried to call after him, but my speech suddenly failed me. It was very foolish, it was very unaccountable, but there was something in the man's last words which had more than half frightened me.

I looked at the clock. The minute hand was on the quarter.

My office was just far enough from the bank to make it necessary for me to decide on the instant. If I had time to think, I am perfectly certain that I should not have profited by the extraordinary warning that had just been addressed to me. The suspicious appearance and manners of the stranger; the outrageous improbability of the inference against the credit of the bank, towards which his words pointed; the chance that some underhand attempt was being made, by some enemy of mine, to frighten me into embroiling myself with one of my best friends, through showing an ignorant distrust of the firm with which he was associated as a partner—all these considerations would unquestionably have occurred to me if I could have had time for reflection; and, as a necessary consequence, not one farthing of my balance would have been taken from the keeping of the bank on that memorable day.

As it was, I had just time enough to act, and not a spare moment for thinking. Some heavy payments made at the beginning of the week had so far decreased my balance that the sum to my credit in the banking book barely reached fifteen hundred pounds.

I snatched up my check book, wrote a draft, for the whole amount, and told one of my clerks to run to the bank and get it cashed before the door closed.—What impulse urged me on to accept the blind impulse of hurry and bewilderment I can't say. I acted mechanically, under the influence of the vague inexplicable fear which the man's extraordinary parting words had aroused in me, without stopping to analyze my own sensations—almost without knowing what I was about. In three minutes from the time when the stranger had closed my door the clerk had started for the bank, and I was alone again in my room, with my hands as cold as ice and my head all in a whirl.

I did not recover my control over myself until the clerk came back with the notes in his hand. He had just got to the bank in the nick of time. As the cash for my draft was handed to him over the counter, the clock struck five, and he heard the order given to close the doors.

When I had counted the bank notes and had locked them up in the safe, my better sense seemed to come back to me on a sudden. Never have I reproached myself before or since as I reproached myself at that moment. What sort of return had I made for Mr. Fauntleroy's fatherly kindness? I had insulted by the meanest, the grossest distrust of the honor and the credit of his house, and that on the word of an absolute stranger, of a vagabond, if ever there was one yet. It was madness—downright madness in any man to have acted as I had done. I could hardly believe in it myself. I opened the safe and looked at the bank notes again. I looked it once more and flung the key down on the table in a fury of vexation against myself. There the money was, upbraiding me with my own inconceivable folly, telling me in the plainest terms that I had risked depriving myself of my best and kindest friend henceforth and forever.

It was necessary to do something at once towards making all the atonement that lay in my power. I felt that, as soon as I began to cool down a little, there was but one plain, straightforward way now left to get out of the scrape in which I had been mad enough to involve myself, so I took my hat, and, without stopping an instant to hesitate hurried off to the bank to make a clean breast of it to Mr. Fauntleroy.

When I knocked at the private door and asked for him. I was told that he had not been at the bank for the last two days. One of the other partners was there, however, and was working at that moment in his own room.

I sent in my name at once, and asked to see him, He and I were little better than strangers to each other, and the interview was likely to be, on that account, unspeakably embarrassing and humiliating on my side. Still, I could not go home, I could not endure the inaction of the next day. Sunday, without having done my best on the spot to repair the error into which my own folly had led me. Uncomfortable as I felt at the prospect of the approaching interview, I should have been far more uneasy in my mind if the partner had declined to see me.

To my relief the bank porter returned with a message requesting me to walk in.

What particular form my explanations and apologies took when I tried to offer them is more than I can tell now. I was so confused and distressed that I hardly knew what I was talking about at the time.

The only circumstance that I remember clearly is that I was ashamed to refer to my interview with the strange man, and that I tried to account for my sudden withdrawal of my balance by referring it to some inexplicable panic, caused by mischievous reports which I was unable to trace to their source, and which, for anything I knew to the contrary, might after all, have been started only in jest.

Greatly to my surprise, the partner did not seem to notice the lamentable lameness of my excuse, and did not additionally confuse me by asking any questions. A weary absent look, which I had observed on his face when I came in, remained on it while I was speaking. It seemed to be an effort to him even to keep up the appearance of listening to me and when I finally broke down in the middle of a sentence and gave up the hope of getting any further, all the answer he gave me was comprised in these few civil commonplace words:

"Never mind, Mr. Trownbridge: pray don't think of apologizing. We are liable to make mistakes. Say nothing more about it, and bring back the money on Monday if you still honor us with your confidence."

He looked down at his papers as if he was anxious to be alone again, and I had no alternative of course but to leave immediately. I went home, feeling a little easier in my mind now that I had paved the way for making the best practical atonement in my power by bringing my balance back the first thing on Monday morning. Still I passed a weary day on Sunday, reflecting sadly enough that I had not yet made my peace with Fauntleroy. My anxiety to set myself right with my generous friend was so intense that I risked intruding myself on his privacy by calling at his town residence on Saturday.

He was not there, and his servants could tell me nothing of his whereabouts. There was no help for it now but to wait till his week-day duties brought him back to the bank.

I went to business on Monday morning half an hour earlier than usual, so great was my impatience to restore the amount of that unlucky draft to my account as soon as possible after the bank opened.

On entering my office, I stopped with a startled feeling just inside the door. Something serious had happened. The clerks, instead of being at their desks as usual, were huddled together in a group talking to each other with blank faces. When they saw me they fell back behind the managing man, who stepped forward with a circular in his hand.

"Have you heard the news, sir?" he said.

"No; what is it?"

He handed me the circular. My heart gave one violent throb. The instant I looked at it I felt myself turn pale; I felt my knees trembling under me.

Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham had stopped payment.

"The circular had not been issued more than half an hour," continued my clerk. "I have just come from the bank, sir. The doors are shut; there is no doubt about it, Marsh & Co. have stopped this morning."

I hardly heard him; I hardly knew who was talking to me. My strange visitor of the Saturday before had taken instant possession of my thoughts and his words of warning seemed to be sounding once more in my ears. This man had known the true condition of the bank when not a soul outside doors was aware of it! The last draft paid across the counter of that ruined house, when the doors closed on Saturday, was the draft that I had so bitterly reproached myself for drawing; the balance. Where had the stranger got the information that had saved me? and why had he brought it to my ears?

I was still groping, like a man in the dark for an answer to these questions—I was still bewildered by the unfathomable mystery of doubt into which they had plunged me—when the discovery of the stopping of the bank was followed almost immediately by a second shock, far more dreadful, far heavier to bear so far as I was concerned, than the first.

While I and my clerks were discussing the failure of the firm, two mercantile men, who were friends of mine, ran into the office and overwhelmed us with the news that one of the partners had been arrested for forgery. Never shall I forget the terrible Monday morning when those tidings reached me, and when I knew that the partner wast Mr. Fauntleroy.

I was true to him—I can honestly say that I was true to my belief in my generous friend—when that fearful news reached me. My fellow merchants had got all the particulars of the arrest. They told me that two of Mr. Fauntleroy's fellow trustees had come up to London to make arrangements about selling stock. On enquiring for Mr. Fauntleroy at the banking house, they had been informed that he was not there; and after leaving a message for him they had gone to the city to make an appointment with their stock broker for a future day, when their fellow trustees might be able to attend. The stock broker volunteered to make certain buisiness inquires on the spot with a view to saving as much time as possible and left them at his office to await his return. He came back, looking very much amazed, with the information that the stock had been sold out down to the last five hundred pounds. The affair was instantly investigated; the document authorizing the selling out was produced; and the two trustees saw on it side by side with Mr. Fauntleroy's singnature, there own names forged. This happened on Friday, and the trustees without losing a moment, sent the officers of justice in pursuit of Mr. Fauntlroy. He was arrested, brought before the magistrate and remanded on the Saturday. On the Monday I heard from my friends the particulars which I have just narrated.

But the events of that one morning were not destined to end even yet. I had discovered the failure of the bank and the arrest of Mr. Fauntleroy. I was next to be enlightened, in the strangest and the saddest manner, on the difficult question of his innocence or guilt. Before my friends had left my office—before I had exhausted the arguments which my gratitude rather than my reason suggested to me in favor of the prisoner, a note maked "immediate," was placed in my hands, which silenced me the instant I looked at it. It was written from the prison by Mr Fauntleroy, and it contained two lines only, entreating me to appy for the necessary order and to go and see him immediately.

I shall not attempt to describe the flutter of expectation, the strange mixture of dread and hope that agitated me when I recognized his hand writing and discovered what it was that he desired me to do. I easily obtained the order, and went to the prison.

The authorities knowing the dreadful situation in which he stood, were afraid of his attempting to destroy himself, and had set two men to watch him. One came out as they opened his cell door. The other, who was bound not to leave him, very delicately and considerately affected to be looking out of the window the moment I was shown in.

He was sitting on the side of his bed with his head drooping and his hands hanging listlessly over his knees when I first caught sight of him. At the sound of my approach he started to his feet, and without speaking a word flung both his arms around my neck.

My heart swelled up.

"Tell me it's not true, sir! For God's sake, tell me it's not true," was all I could say to him.

He never answered—oh me! he never answered, and he turned away his face.

There was one dreadful moment of silence. He still held his arms around my neck, and on a sudden he put his lips close to my ear.

"Did you get your money out?" he whispered. "Were you on time on Saturday afternoon?"

I broke free from him in the astonishof hearing these words.

"What!" I cried out aloud, forgetting the third person at the window.—"That man who brought the message—"Hush!" he said, putting his hand upon my lips. "There was no better man to be found, after the officers had taken me—I know no more about him than you do—I paid him well, as a chance messenger and risked his cheating me of the errand."

"You sent him, then?"

"I sent him."

My story is over, gentlemen. There is no need of me to tell you that Mr. Fauntleroy was found guilty and that he died by the hangman's hand. It was in my power to soothe his last moments in the world by taking on myself the arrangement of some of his prvate affairs, which, remained unsettled, and weighed heavily on his mind. They had no connection with the crime he had committed, so I could do him the last little service he was ever to accept at my handswith a good heart.

I say nothing in defence of his character—nothing in palliation of the offense for which he suffered. But I cannot forget that in the time of his fearful extremity, when the strong arm of the law had already seized him, he thought of the young man whose humble fortunes felt gratitude he had, fairly won; whose simple faith he was resolved never to betray. I leave it to greater intellects than mine to reconcile the anomaly of his reckless falsehood toward others and his steadfast truth towad me. It is as certain as that we sit here that one of Fauntleroy's last efforts in this world was the effort he made to preserve me from being a loser by the trust that I had placed in him. There is the secret of my strange tenderness for the memory of a felon; that is why the word villian does somehow still grate on my heart when I hear it associated with his name.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

WHAT SLEEP WILL CURE.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient.

Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will cure insanity. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia, particularly that variety known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the headache. It will cure the heartache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet after it. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whiskey drinking and tobacco using. To break up the habit are required:

1. A clean bed.
2. Sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation.
3. Good air, and not too warm a room.
4. Freedom from too much care.
5. A clean Stomach.
6. A clear conscience.
7. Avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it, sadly imperfect.—*Herald of Health.*

CURIOUS FACTS IN REGARD TO SOUND—The following curious observations in regard to the transmission of sound have been carefully verified by an extended series of experiments: The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3200 yards through the air, the noise of a railroad train, 2800 yards; the report of a musket and the bark of a dog, 1800 yards; an orchestra or the roll of a drum, 1600 yards; the human voice reaches to the distance of 1000 yards; the croaking of frogs 900 yards; the chirping of crickets, 800 yards. Distinct speaking is heard in the air from below up to a distance of 600 yards; from above, it is only understood to a range of 100 yards downward. It has been ascertained that an echo is well reflected from the surface of smooth water only when the voice comes from an elevation.

Other similar phenomena connected with the transmission of sound have been observed, but the results disagree either from inaccuracy in the observations or from the varying nature of circumstances affecting the numbers obtained. Such variations occur to an extent of 10 or 20 per cent, and even more. The weather, being cold and dry, or warm and wet are the chief influencing causes. In the first cause the sound goes to a greater and in the second to a lesser distance.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.—*By Josh Billings.* My dear girls' keep cool. A blessed future awaits you, enny how. Take lessons on the pianas, tha are gettin skarce. By all means larn tu pla the nu song that has just cum out. "When John Brown is over we have Father Abraham cuming with this cruel war several strong." This stanzy tuck the first premium at the stait fair.—Don't be afeard to git married; yure ma wasn't afeard. Be vartuous and putty. Eat slate pencils tha will make yu spry at figers. Eat Kalone water, that will give yu a good smell. Let your pettycoates drag on the sidewalks, and if enny man steps on them and tares orf the rim, slap his chops at onst. If yu have got small feet keep them hid—small feet haz gone out ov fashion. Study tavels; Tom Moors and Byrones and Gullivers, is all fust rate. If yu can spare the time be luvly and sweet. Remember one thing; thar ain't nothing in this life worth livin fur but a rich husband. If you don't b'leve me ask your ma. If yu have got red hair yu had better exchange it for black; black tha tell as is going to be worn muchly next year. Don't have enny thing tew du with boys unless they mean buisness.

MARRIED MEN.—There is an expression in the face of a good married man who has a good wife, that a bachelor's cannot have. It is indescribable. He is a little nearer the angels than the prettiest young fellow living. You can see that his broad breast is a pillow for somebody's head, and that little fingers pull his whiskers. No one ever mistakes the good married man. It is only the erratic one, who leaves you in doubt. The good one can protect all the unprotected females, and make himself generally agreeable to the ladies, and yet never leave a doubt on any mind that there is a precious little woman at home worth all the world to him.

A census of South Carolina, just completed shows that she has only 2,514 more people than in 1860; that there are fewer white males by 5,880, and fewer black males by 11,812; but that there are 9,806 more white and 9,460 more black women than in 1860. The up country districts have all diminished in population, and the Charleston and adjacent seacoast districts have increased, owing to the tendency of the negroes to concentrate for mutual protection in the counties in which they are already most numerous.

HEALTH.—If men gave three times as much attention as they do to ventilation, ablution and exercise in the open air, add only one-third as much to eating, lu

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870

PROTECTION—RAILROADS.

Ninety-five railway Presidents have petitioned Congress to protect the manufacture of steel rails. They ask that a duty of two cents per pound be laid upon all imported steel rails. No more significant petition nor more powerful argument has ever been presented to Congress on the subject of protection. Railway Presidents understand their business. No better trained, sounder reasoning, nor more careful set of men can be found than the men who manage our railroads. They know what is to be the effect of the action they ask. They have carefully counted the cost, and their petition says as plain as words can make it, that it is cheaper and better for them to buy American made steel rails than to import them. Free-traders will no doubt declare the action of these railroad Presidents the most extreme folly, and declare that they could buy foreign rails much cheaper. But railroad men are not to be deceived by shallow sophistry. They know that even if they do at first have to pay a few cents more per pound on American rails, their manufacture makes an amount of business for the railroads that far more than pays the increased cost of the rails. They also know that foreign manufactures would only sell them rails at reduced rates until they could break down our manufactures, and that after that they would be at the mercy of these foreigners and would have to pay much more than the two cents per pound extra that they now propose as a duty on the imported rails. When men of the intelligence, ability, and experience of these ninety-five railroad Presidents deliberately ask that a fixed, specific duty shall be laid upon a commodity that they use constantly to the amount of millions of dollars per year for the purpose of protecting the home manufacture of that commodity, such petition not only demands and will receive a respectful hearing, but carries with it a weight of argument that seldom accompanies buncombe petitions. These men know that the receipts and profits of their roads depend upon the prosperity of the country; they also know that that prosperity is best promoted and preserved by doing our own manufacturing, diversifying our industry and giving our farmers good and permanent home markets, and our day-laborers an abundance of remunerative employment. How this is to be done they have said in their petition. To show their faith in what they profess they ask the tax to be laid upon the commodity of which they are the only purchasers. If free-traders and their silly theories are to be believed, we have here the astonishing spectacle of ninety five men equal in ability, experience, intelligence and sound judgment to any equal number of men that can be found in the world, engaged in a single business, deliberately asking the government to lay upon them and their business an onerous and burthensome tax. Such absurdities do free traders preach and expect sane men to believe. Men of intelligence and experience reason better and cannot be duped by such shallow sophistry. These railroad men are wide awake to their own pecuniary interests and their action is taken after careful deliberation and large experience They represent the one interest that more than any other has built up the prosperity and caused the rapid progress of our nation. They Know that their own prosperity can only exist with the prosperity of the country. They believe that protection to American labor is the only method of securing permanent prosperity and they attest their faith by asking that protection be given to the very article they are obliged to buy. Such arguments supported in such style must settle the question with all who will listen to reason.

THE REDUCTION OF OUR NATIONAL TAXES.

The heaviest pecuniary burden laid upon us as a nation by the war was the internal revenue taxes. A stern necessity required them and they were laid and borne as such, without murmuring. They bring no good result in their train but burden and retard business and discourage enterprise. Their tendency is evil and only evil.

They are expensive to collect, easily evaded and tend to corrupt the morals of the people who perjure themselves or bribe the public officers in order to escape taxation. Revenues from duties on foreign imports are easily collected and protect and encourage home manufactures, labor and enterprise and in that way are oft-times of immense benefit to a young and growing nation: Internal taxes have no good feature whatever to recommend them. Therefore it is the part of intelligent statesmanship to dispense with them as soon as possible. The emergency that made them necessary has passed. The war is ended and our financial standing in the money markets of the world is assured. Our revenue exceeds our current expenditures many millions of dollars. The refunding of our debt will further lighten our burthen of annual expenses some twenty millions. Our finances are in a most flourishing condition and the time is propitious for the reduction or total abolition of every internal tax on the industry and productiveness of the country. This is of the highest importance at the present time in respect to our manufactures and they should be everywhere relieved from internal taxes. It will give an immense impetus to enterprise; it will revive languishing business and greatly promote the interests of the whole country. While foreign mercenaries, through their hired lackeys here, are clamoring for a reduction of duties on imports let our Congressmen act the part of wise and prudent statesmen and retain for revenue and protection the tariff on all foreign manufactures, while they relieve every home enterprise from internal taxes. We hope to see the internal revenue taxes on every thing but intoxicating liquors and tobacco entirely removed before the present session of Congress adjourns. Such a course will give a new impetus to many branches of industry now languishing. The iron, cotton, and woolen manufactures in the South and West especially need the fostering care of the government, now in their infancy. A few years of judicious protection will firmly establish them and show to the people of those sections that the true and only source of permanent prosperity for them, is to do their own manufacturing and create a market for their agricultural products at their own doors, instead of giving one half to pay for carrying the other half to market as they now do. Let us have all internal taxes removed; the income tax with the rest if possible. The people demand it. The highest interests of the nation demand it, and Congress must not, dare not ignore the fact.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.—The first trial of cumulative voting in this State, took place at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, on the 12th inst. It will be remembered that Senator Buckalew introduced a bill in the Senate last winter, proposing to adopt the cumulative system of voting for the election of certain officers under our general election law. We believe the bill failed, but Buckalew had a local bill passed for his own borough of Bloomsburg as follows:

"When six persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one."

Under this law the election last week was held. The object of the system is to secure a representation of minorities. How it works is shown in the result of this election. In Bloomsburg, the Democracy have usually carried the elections by a majority of 15 or 20, and though the parties were thus evenly balanced, the Republicans had no representation whatever. Under this new plan the Republicans elected a burgess and two councilmen, while the Democrats elected four of the councilmen. It will be seen that this result gives each party a representation in the borough offices in as near a proportion as possible to their respective numbers. This first experiment has accomplished its purpose most admirably. It remains to be seen whether future experience will verify this first result. We hope to see the system still further tested and if found to work satisfactorily, we hope to see it become the law of the State. We have long favored the system as the one giving most promise of putting an end to party tyrranny and corruption, as well as enabling us to get a better class of men into office. Who will try next?

WE are hereafter to be freed from one serious nuisance to the whole country. The school book publishers of the whole country have agreed to cease sending out agents to introduce books at cost and other mean devices long resorted to by rival publishers, This kind of competition had become the bane of the schools and books were changed as often as teachers, while every head of a family drew his purse strings tighter when he heard tell of a book agent in his neighborhood. The publishers themselves, if not admonished by the inherent meanness of the system, have found it unprofitable and have mutually agreed that after July they will send out no agents for the purpose of introducing books. This must prove most acceptable news to all who have school books to buy, as well as to teachers and all who have the true interests of education at heart. The constant changing of books that has so seriously embarrassed school operations and prevented educational progress now bids fair to be abolished, we hope forever.

CONSTITUTIONAL reform in Illinois moves slowly but surely. The Convention has been in session four months and has adopted seven articles. These however are of the first importance. Two them are of precisely the same character as those advocated in our own state. One increases the number of Legislators and Senators to about double the present number. The other abolishes legislation in regard to corporations railways &c., When shall we have these necessary reforms in the organic laws of our own state? There is no place that they are worse needed. Can we not elect our next legislature pledged to constitutional reform? Without this the character of the Pennsylvania legislature can never be redeemed. Cut off special legislation and Harrisburg will cease to be the winter resort of political vagabonds and pilferers of the public funds,

AN EXTRAORDINARY conflagration occurred in the town of Medina, Ohio on the 15th inst. A destructive fire broke out in the morning and the entire business portion of the town was destroyed before the ravages of the devouring element could be stayed. Medina was a town of about 3000 inhabitants and strange to say had no fire engines of any kind and all efforts to put out the fire with buckets proved unavailing.

AS we predicted last week, the story of the flight of General Jordan and the collapse of the Cuban rebellion turns out to have been a Spanish canard. The fact is Jordan uot only has not fled but has recently beaten the Spanish forces in several encounters and the rebellion is as vigorous as ever. The Cuban patriots still have a prospect of being finally victorious.

THE INCOME TAX seems now quite sure to stop with 1869. The tax ceased January 1. 1870 by limitation of law and there is little of any probability that it will be renewed. The people will hail this news with joy for it was one of the most unpopular taxes, though not the most burthensome.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY April 9th.—Nothing of importance done in Senate to-day and in the House, most of the time was occupied on the discussion of the Tariff question.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate was taken up, and reported by the Committe on Conference. The committee recommend the striking out of a number of the Senate amendments, among which are the following: $10, 000 for the Sandusky Custom House; $100,000 for a deficiency fund for disabled soldiers and seamen; $25,000 for the Charleston Custom House; $50,000 for the Marine Hospital at Chicago.

MONDAY, April 11th.—In the Senate several Railroad and "Land grant" bills were up, but owing to slim attendance of members, postponed.

In the House, Bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred.

Authorizing a survey of the James River, with a view to removing the obstructions therein, between Richmond and Harrison's Bar.

Appropriating $1,600,000 to the improvement of the navigation of Trinity river, Texas.

Imposing a tax on brandy distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes, and regulating the distillation thereof.

Resolution of the Senate of Maryland, in relation to the present revolution in Cuba.

Resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts on the subject of uniting the postal service with the telegraph.

TUESDAY, April 12.—The Tariff bill was then discussed till hour of adjournment.

In the Senate a number of petitions were presented for legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Corbett reported, with amendments, the House bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. Placed on Calender.

The Senate took up the joint resolution for appointing a Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs to consider all questions pertaining to Indians; and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a speech against it, and moved it be indefinitely postponed Resolution rejected.

The Georgia bill was taken up and a number of speeches made, but no action taken. In the House, the Louisiana contested election cases Hunt vs. Sheldon were considered.

Certain bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Scofield, a bill to fix the number of enlisted persons in the Navy of the United States.

By Mr. Dawes, a bill to provide for the construction of a breakwater in Barnstable bay.

By Mr. Arnell, a joint resolution making an appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred by the Committee on Education and Labor, in investigating the charges against Gen. Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Wood moved to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was referred. It appropriated three thousand dollars for the purpose indicated. But if the Appropriation Committee chose they could defer action and postpone the investigation indefinitely.

Mr. Dawes said there was no danger of that. The committee would report tomorrow morning.

Mr. Wood asked if the money could not be voted from the House contingent funds, and thus avoid submitting the resolution to the Senate.

Mr. Dawes said that the contingent fund was exhausted.

On motion of Mr. Arnell, the resolution was passed without reference to the Committee on Appropriation.

MONDAY, April 13th—Senate.—The resolution providing for a joint select committee of the two Houses of Congress to have charge of the Indian affairs of the country was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Nye addressed the Senate against the constant recurrences of changes in our Indian policy. It was out of these changes that most of our Indian troubles came. They keep the Indians unsettled and uneasy.

Mr. Harlan favored the resolution in a few brief remarks.

Mr. Stewart spoke to the general subject on Indian affairs, and advocated the proposed measure.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, it was adopted. Yeas. 29; nays 23. Georgia bill was again discussed, but nothing done.

In the House, in the Hunt-Sheldon case, the majority resolution declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat he now holds was adopted. After the disposal of several other cases like the above, the House occupied balance of time on the Tariff bill.

THURSDAY, April 14th.—Senate.—Mr. Conkling reported the House bill authorizing the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river for furnishing that city with water.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Cyrus W. Field for an act of incorporation for constructing an ocean cable across the Pacific ocean between America and Asia, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars.

The Georgia bill occupied balance of the time.

In the House, Mr. Dawes submitted the memorial of Cyrus W. Field, praying for aid in the construction of a submarine cable telegraph between America and Asia, to connect San Francisco with Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Calcutta. Accompanying this memorial was a draft of a bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Cable Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between the countries named.

The Tariff bill was then resumed, and a number of items disposed of. The House had an evening session entirely devoted to the Tariff bill. This is a very tedious bill, and will be some time yet before they get through with it.

FRIDAY, April 15.—Senate.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to simplify and reduce the rates of postage; abolish the franking privilege; limit the cost of carrying the mails, and regulate the payment of postage. He gave notice of his intention to move it as a substitute for the pending bill abolishing the franking privilege. The bill makes a reduction of the postage to one cent for half ounce letters, and substitutes for the franking privilege a system of stamped envelopes. It was ordered printed and placed on the calender.

The Georgia bill was again discussed and finaly agreed that the vote would be taken on next Tuesday.

In the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made his report, which was read. He stated that the main points in the report were four: The Marine Hospital at Chicago; Custom House at St. Paul, and the New York and Boston Post-offices, and offered to give any explanation that might be asked for on those points.

During the discussion which followed, Mr. Farnsworth said the new Hospital building at Chicago was entirely unfit for the use to which it was destined, but declined to state his authority except before an investigating committee.

The report was finally adopted—102 against 70—and the Deficiency bill now only requires the signature of the President.

The District of Columbia business was considered, and a large number of bills disposed of.

Adjourned till Monday.

Another Crystal Palace—A Mammoth Concern on Nine Acres.

A project is on foot in New York to obtain a charter for what promises to be a scheme of more than ordinary magnitude, and several of the wealthiest men in that city are movers in the enterprise. A capital of $7,000,000 has been raised for the purpose of constructing a spacious series of buildings in a central part of the city, either on Tompkins or Washington square; and the projectors are earnest in the object to have the city possess one of the finest buildings for the approaching international exhibition ever erected in that metropolis. It is to contain one of the largest and most commodious picture galleries in the world, and its construction will conform, for this purpose, somewhat to that of the Louvre in Paris. The projectors among whom is Mr. A. T. Stewart, have not yet gone into the minute of detail in plans; but from ideas advanced at a recent meeting of those interested it is understood that the building will run around four sides of a square, leaving the interior for an ornamental garden of about four acres, to be laid out with fountains, statuary, arbors, &c., The buildings to be constructed of iron, with Mansard roof, are to be designed after the Louvre, and, in order to admit as much light as possible, a great deal of glass will be used, especially in the picture galleries, to which branch of the fine arts much space will be devoted. Should much objection be made to giving up one of the city parks, the palace will be erectsd on Long Island, where some magnificent sites may be obtained. The object of the institution will be to to educate the masses up to a higher standard in the arts and in mechanics. The galleries of manufactures, arts, and sciences, which will occupy the ground floors and the third and fourth stories, are to contain every product of the loom and work-shop. In fact, this Industrial Exhibition building will be a composite affair, pertaking of the Louvre, Kensington Museum, and Sydenham Crystal Palace.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, April 18.—A dispatch just received from Montevideo states that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction is threat ened. Extensive preparations for defense are being made.

PARIS, April 18—midnight—The death of the Duchess De Berry is announced as having occurred yesterday.

Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Switzerland, where he will reside until after the decision of the nation upon the adoption of the plebiscitum.

The *Internationale* newspaper authoritatively asserts that the Emperor will upon the favorable reception by the people of the plebiscitum, to be submitted to the people on the eighth of May next, abdicate in favor of the Prince Imperial. This, however, is considered in well informed circles to be a mere serial of the rumor concerning the abdication freely circulated some time since.

BERLIN, April 18.—midnight.—At a meeting of the representatives of Wurtemburg, in the North German Parliament, held in this city to-day, they unanimously affirmed their adhesion to the North German confederation under the leadership of Prussia.

LONDON, April 18—midnight.—The annual review of the volunteers at Brighton to day proved a complete success. The weather being delightful, thousands of people of all classes and from all parts of the country thronged to witness the display.

The Indians preparing for War.—Fears of the Pacific Railroad.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the plains states that there are prospects of a stormy campaign with the Indians, as soon as the grass becomes high enoug to feed the ponies. The most serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of the Pacific Railroad.

The settlers are everywhere on the alert to guard against surprise, but the protection of the road through so vast an extent of country as will be wandered over by the various tribes is deemed impracticable. The superstitious dread of the rails, which has deterred depredations heretofore to a great extent, does not now exist among the Indians.

Confirmation of the Death of Lopez.

LISBON, April 16th.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing details of the termination of the war in Paraguay. On the first day of March a brazilian General attacked and carried the position of Lopez, who was killed, together with his son, Colonel Lopez, F. Sanchez, Vice President of the Republic, General Cosenos, and several other high officials of Paraguay.

The mother, brothers, and four children of Lopez, and Mrs. Lynch and many officers, were made prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. At the latest advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which had convoked the Constitutional Assembly for that purpose.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

AN army order has been issued as follows: The use of violet and other colored inks is hereafter prohibited in official correspondence and records, except carmine or red ink, such as is generally used in endorsements or ruling of record books.

THE Banking and Currency Committee further considered the bill providing additional banking facilities. This measure is nearly matured and will provide ample means for banking in all sections of the country. It is the intention of the Committee to make it as near as possible the basis of a system of free banking.

MR. BEECHER in introducing Senator Revels to an audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music said that at last we saw a complete and fruit bearing tree of liberty in this land, but he did not say that like cherries ripened on the topmost branches, one might judge of the richness and flavor of the fruit by the dyph of the color.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that a few days since, at the Colorado Colliery, the workmen struck an old gangway of a colliery worked many years ago by Stephen Girard, in which was found a three foot gang railway track upon which stood a coal wagon capable of carrying three tons of coal. Although this gangway was cut many years ago, in the early history of this region, the prop timbers, the ties and wagon were in a perfect state of preservation, and from all appearances will last a century yet. The wagon will be taken out and preserved as a relic of our early mining history.

A PLEASANT story has lately circulated about Count Bismark. A country clergyman, an old fellow collegian of the Count's was anxious to get his son into the marines, and at length summoned up courage to address his quondam comrade, entertaining, however, but faint hopes of the great Minister remembering him. Not being much in the habit of writing to grandees, the good man could not for some time determine how to begin, but at length commenced his letter "Your Highness." He soon received the following: "You old blockhead, you! do you think I have forgotten the happy time when we studied and drank together in Gotten berg, and when we were so often waiting on each other? And now, how can you address me in such a foolish way? Pray never again call me Highness. Let us continue on the same terms as of old. As to your boy, send him to me. I'll take care of him."

COPPER IN TEXAS.—Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, reports that quite an important discovery has been made in Texas of a rich vein of copper. A man who had read an advertisement of the Land Office, desiring mineral specimens from all parts of the country, picked up a curious looking lump in one of his fields, and sent it to that bureau. On examination it proved to be native copper. The Government, in consequence, is now about to send Professor Roessler, geologist of the Mining Bureau, to Texas to explore and report on the region where the discovery was made. It is thought that this discovery may have some influence in changing the course of the railroad which General Fremont seeks to have incorporated—better known as the Southern Transcontinental Railway.

POISONOUS WATER PIPES.—The warning addressed to householders by the New York Board of Health, in reference to the Croton water, ought not to escape attention. There can be no doubt that the use of lead pipes in houses gives rise to much sickness, for which people are often at a loss to account. The proper plan is to allow the water "to run off for a few minutes before taking it for drinking or cooking purposes." This is a very simple precaution, and it ought to be dinned into the ears of servants until they take it. "The habit," says Prof. Chandler "of filling the tea-kettle from the boiler, or of using water from the boiler for any purpose except washing is very dangerous." Remember these two hints. Due attention to them may be the means of averting sickness from children, and from all persons of delicate constitution.

NEW THEORY OF ELECTRICITY.—A new general theory of the production of electricity was submitted by M. Delaurier to the members of the French Academy at a recent meeting. He asserts that it is heat which polarizing bodies, is the general source of static and dynamic electricity; that, under the influence of heat, active bodies, which are bad conductors of electricity, produce static electricity; while active bodies, which are good conductors of electricity, produce dynamic electricity; that friction, pressure, and chemical action poduce heat, and that it is this heat alone which is always the cause of electricity. This new theory joins many phenomena together which the multiplicity of theories has hitherto kept far apart—chemical, thermo electrici, and physiologic currents; static electricity produced by friction, pressure, cleavage, capillarity, electric fish, storms, etc.

IMMIGRATION.—Complete returns of the number of immigrants arriving in all the ports of the United States during the three months ending December 31st, 1869, have been received at Washington, and the Bureau of Statistics publishes the following statistics: Number of immigrants, 76,937, of whom 43,810 were males and 33,128 femles. —The occupations were as follows; Immigrants pursuing professional callings 787, of whom 526 were males, and 261 females; immigrants pursuing mechanical trades, 2,623, all males; trades, not mechanical, 1,713 males and 109 females—total, 1,822; miscellaneous occupations, 25,675 males and 3,175 females—total, 28,850; occupattions not stated, 879 males and 2,542 females—total 3,424; immigrants without occupations, 12,394 males and 27,038 females—total, 38,432. From these it appears that 28,3 per cent of the male and 81.6 per cent of the female immigrants have no occupation. Of the total number 61 per cent have no occupation.

IRON IN TEXAS.—If Pennsylvania derives the greatest benefit from the tariff on pig iron, as a certain class of grumblers assert, it must be because the people of other States do not improve their opportunities. It would appear, from the following paragraph taken from a Southern exchange, that Texas at least, might become a very respectable competitor in the iron making business: "There is iron enough in Anderson county to make ties for a railroad that would reach around the world and back again. And more, too, there is pine enough in the county to make the coal to run the furnaces for an indefinite number of years, and when that is exhausted, there is an untold amount of stone coal within our county borders to run them the balance of the time." The truth is, that Missouri, Kentucky, Indian, and several other States, possess advantages almost equal to Pennsylvania for the manufacture of iron, and if the protective system can only be maintained, iron furnaces and other industries, which are always stimulated thereby, will spring up and multiply in many parts of the country.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.
22oct6m

Miscellaneous.

THE MAMMOTH CRYSTAL FRONT
ONE PRICE STORE, OF
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

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Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
Mammoth Crystal Front, One Price Store.

NEW FEATURE! J. M. Shoemaker has added a large and well selected stock of all kinds of CARPETS, at prices truly astonishing. Call and see.

On and after the first day of April, goods will be sold for *Cash, Produce* or *Note* only, at the very lowest prices. Call and examine my stock and prices and you will be convinced that I am determined to give customers good bargains.
J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, Pa., April 1, 1870.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. ECHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 4th Monday of April, being the 25th day*, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your offices appertain. Given under my hand and seal the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff
Bedford, April 1, 1870. } 4w

CATARRH, HEADACHE and WEAK EYES,
POSITIVELY CURED BY
SASSAFRAS AND WITCH HAZEL

A package will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five cents.

My Catarrh was immediately relieved by your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
Rev. ASA BROWN.

I can read without wearing spectacles and the weakness is entirely gone since using your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
NORMAN BARNES.

Your Sassafras and Witch Hazel has never failed to relieve my headache within five minutes.
Mrs. SARAH JONES.

Circulars sent free and a liberal inducement is offered to Agents everywhere.
Address Rev. MARTIN DUTTON,
18feb3m Bible House Station, New York.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in and for the County of Bedford.

Jacob A. Eichelberger } April Term, 1870.
vs. } No. 41.
Mary B. Eichelberger. } In Divorce.

To MARY B. EICHELBERGER, respondent:

You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returned Monday, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
M. A. POINTS.
Att'y for Libellant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the said Court examiner, to take testimony, in the above stated case, will meet all parties interested, at his office, in Bedford; on Wednesday, April 20, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day.
A. KING, Jr.,
25mar4t Examiner.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

It includes the Histories, Mysteries, and Secret Doings of Wall Street, Life Sketches of its Men, the speculations in Gold, Stocks, &c., Women Speculators, and all that is great, powerful, splendid, mysterious, interesting, wicked, amazing, wretched, &c., in the focus of speculation. Portraits of Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould, Fisk, Jr., and many others, Engravings of noted places, Life and Scenes, &c. *Canvassing Books free.* Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Publishers, 148 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
25 march4w.

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.
A. B. CRAMER & Co.

ESTATE OF PRISCILLA ESHELMAN, dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Priscilla Eshelman, late of Monroe twp., dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and persons owing said estate will please make prompt payment.
GEORGE NYCUM, Adm'r.,
11mar Monroe twp.

EVERYBODY is want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plane, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examinine and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to
F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,
no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

THE BEST REAPERS & MOWERS, GRAIN DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, CIDER MILLS, FODDER CUTTERS, and all kinds of farm implements, warranted the best made, for sale at METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store. 5aply

JUST RECEIVED at S. S. METZGER'S Hardware and Farm Implement Store, a lot of *Palmer's Emery Grinders*, for Grinding anything from a razor to a Reaper Knife. Just what the farmer and mechanic wants to save his time and money. 5aply

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 5aply

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

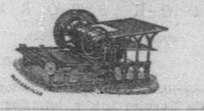
Miscellaneous.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purined and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and I. M. Barndollar. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Wyles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoetanker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Reth.
Constable—Richard Corboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. J. B. Pedelupe'
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the I. O. O. F. Building, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Republican County Committee are respectfully requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in Bedford, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26th, at 2 o'clock. Important business will be brought before the Committee, and a full attendance is desired.

W. M. HALL, CHA'M.
S. J. JORDAN, SEC'T.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOSH LUTZ.
28jantf

IF you want good wall paper or window blinds, go to the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE Board of Directors have adopted the School Diary to be used in the Union Schools. They are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store for ten cents.

A SPLENDID assortment of Wall Paper from New York has just been received at the INQUIRER Book Store.

T. M. LYNCH Esq, has removed his hardware Store to the room for a long time used by Jacob Reed as dry goods room. It is directly opposite the Bedford House. Mr. Lynch will be pleased to have his old patrons call at any time. Dont forget the place.

LIFE, Fire, and Live Stock Insurance.
W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
6aplt f Bedford Pa.

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, L. T. Watson Esq., Dr. Kimball, Mr. Newton and John Fulton, Esq., representing various railroad and mining interests, have been examining our ore banks in this vicinity the past week, with a view to purchasing ore lands and erecting furnaces.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LOONS—A. B. Carn shot two loons or great Northern divers on Monday last. They belong to the *Anseres* or (goose) order and from their habit of diving very frequently, are hard to shoot.

JOHN J. CESSNA & SON have bought out Isaac Mengel's livery. This in connection with the livery they already own, will enable them to supply the wants of the community. If you want a first class rig, call around and be accommodated.

THERE is nothing in the world equal to the Alisma for removing dandruff and humors of the scalp, preventing baldness, and giving the hair a luxuriant appearance, always giving satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

OUR RAILROAD.—It was intended to hold a railroad meeting on Court week, but the necessary preliminaries not being yet arranged it was deemed best to postpone the meeting a few weeks. We hope, in a few weeks, to be able to report the completion of all the necessary preliminary arrangements and the opening of the books for subscriptions. The survey of the road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford will be begun to day or to-morrow by Mr. Fulton.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of *Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

LITTLE THINGS.—Next week is Court.... H. W. Fisher's high school in Woodberry is in a flourishing condition....Lodge No. 202 I. O. O. F. will dedicate their burying ground in the Bedford Cemetery, on the 26th inst.... We had the first thunder of the season on Sunday afternoon last—snakes and toads will soon make their appearance now....A new brick pavement has been made in front of Mr. Wm. Hartley's residence....A new fence encloses the Barclay lot on Juliana St., which adds greatly to appearances....Straw hats and linen coats were in vogue several days last week....The sudden changes in the weather have caused considerable sickness throughout the county. The physicians are all on the go, day and night....A number of shade trees have been planted along the side walks this spring. There is still room for improvement in this line. Part of Richard street needs attention of this kind very much. The pavements in this vicinity are in a very bad condition too. One can *half sole* his boots by a single trip over that route it wet weather. Part of Mud-town is in arrears in this matter. It is bad enough for a lessee not to fix up a decent pavement before the house he lives in, but there is no possible reason why an owner of property should have a filthy swamp for his neighbors to trudge through....The Methodists of this place are going to build a fine *brick* church this Summer for sure....The second term of the Union School began on Monday of this week, with H. G. Weimer, Esq., as principal....Michael Miller of Southampton Twp., died one day last week at the age of ninety years. He was one of the oldest citizens of the county....The Russell Zouaves of Bloody Run are to have a grand parade on Saturday, April 30th.

CARD.—As the colored citizens of Bedford County contemplate holding a grand jubilee celebration in honor of the successful ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and as Tuesday the twenty sixth day of April has been set apart as a day of thanks-giving and general rejoicing by proclamation throughout the state of Pennsylvania, the colored citizens of Bedford will celebrate the day above named in the town of Bedford in a becoming manner by assembling at their places of worship at 10½ o'clock a. m, and returning thanks to Almighty God who rules the destinies of nations and men.

Refreshments will be served at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock, a Liberty poll will be raised with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by the orator of the day, Jacob S. Young. A procession will be formed on Union Street, at 3 o'clock P. M. and under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Rev. John Fidler, parade the principal streets of Bedford and wind up with a grand Mass meeting in the Court House, at half past seven o'clock in the evening.

PRESTON STEWARD,
Chairman of Committee.

THE POOR HOUSE BILL which we published in March, with a few amendments, has become a law. The bill in substance is as follows: The question whether the Poor House property shall be sold or not is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the county; the election to be held on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1870. If a majority of the people vote to *sell* the property, then other property is to be bought and buildings erected. If a majority vote *not* to sell, then suitable buildings are to be erected on the present property. There are to be three Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. They are to be sworn officers. The County Commissioners are not to pay any money for building purposes, except drafts or orders signed by at least two of the Commissioners appointed by the Court. Said Commissioners are to give a strict account of all their business transactions.

TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., will be celebrated by the order of Odd Fellows throughout the world, that day being their 51st anniversary. The Bedford Lodge, as before announced, will on that day have their burial lot in the Cemetery formally dedicated to its intended uses. We understand the order generally will assemble at the Lodge Room of Bedford Lodge, and form ranks at exactly 1 o'clock P. M., and after marching through the principal streets will proceed to the Cemetery for the dedicatory ceremonies. The Bedford Silver Cornet Band will furnish music for the occasion.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. The native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.* 1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines. 1aprlm

GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, 4th Monday, 25th day, A. D. 1870:

W. W. Barclay, Bedford Borough; Josiah Ott, Colerain; Jacob Koons, South Woodberry; Solomon Diehl, Colerain; Benj. Valentine, C. Valley; David P. Smith, Bedford; Philip Clark, E. Providence; Alex. Ling, Bedford; Bernard O'Neil, Southampton; Jno. Robison, Southampton; George W. Blackburn, Napier; Samuel Shaffer, Union; Wm. Grubb, Monroe; Henry Weisel, Bedford; Wm. Karns, Hopewell; Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry; Abraham Moses, Union; Lewis Belt, Harrison; Peter F. Lehman, Juniata; Thos. M. Ridenour, St. Clair; George Steel, Hopewell; W. W. Philips, Bedford; Hugh B. Waltz, Harrison; Andrew Ferry, South Woodberry.

PETIT JURORS FOR SAME TERM.—Richard McMullen, Napier; John Wade, Napier; T. M. Lynch, Bedford Borough; Thomas C. Schooly, St. Clair; Lewis H. May, Colerain; John Q. Nycum, E. Providence; Daniel Carr, Union; Samuel Oster, Union; John McClellan, Colerain; Albert Hanks, Southampton; John Davis, Hopewell; John Arnold, Bedford Borough; Hugh Mock, St. Clair; Henry Kelly, Liberty; Josiah Burk, Union; John B. Helm, Bedford Borough; Adriel Koons, Bedford tp.; Robert Allison, Napier; Andrew Chrisman, Napier; David M. Black, Harrison; Joseph F. Beegle, Colerain; George Fluck, Liberty; Obediah Over, South Woodberry; Rudolph Hoover, M. Woodberry; Daniel James, East Providence; George W. Geller, Juniata; Josiah Mortimore, West Providence; Dan'l Barclay, M. Woodberry Isaac Eversole, S. Woodberry; Michael Hontman, M. Woodberry; Horatio J. Mann, Monroe; David Kensinger, Liberty; Joseph Ferguson, St. Clair; Robert M. Taylor, Napier; Abner Tewel, Southampton; Jacob Lebselter, M. Woodberry, John S. Stucky, Napier, Levi Shaffer, E. Providence.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

GOOD HEALTH for May is as usually stocked with interesting and beneficial matter that every one should read. Any one wanting a first class journal of Physical and Mental culture should subscribe for "Good Health." Published by Alexander Moore 11 Broomfield Street Boston—Terms $2.00 per year.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May, contains: Anthony Trollope's New Story, Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite; May, a poem; The Echo of Appomattox; The Virginia Tourist; Nathaniel Hawthorne; The Cross in Legend, Poetry and Art; Eccentricity as a Pursuit; The Coming Woman; The Vicar of Bullhampton; Guesses and Queries; Ethramonia; Widow Bedottin Philadelphia; Our monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day. TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 & 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR MAY.—The May number of this Magazine is a beautiful one, and breathing of the Spring. Its large, double fashion plate is as fresh and richly colored as a tulip bed—and we observe that this magazine is often one and even two months ahead of its contemporaries in the fashions. Then there is a beautiful cottage scene, "The Return of the Swallows," and another appropriate engraving called "Gathering Snowdrops." The literary matter of this Magazine is always of a superior character. The stories this month are both varied and absorbing. The ladies will be also pleased with the patterns for Spring costumes, and the varieties for the work-table. And the editorials, being written by a lady for ladies, are particularly attractive. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PACKARD'S Monthly for May contains the following articles, many of which are illustrated; Honsamuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa, with portrait and character; Knowing, or Man and the World; The Man in the Moon; Superstitions of different tribes and Nations; Sketches from China; The Color of his Eyes; Mark M. Pomeroy; Peter Crisp's Spectacles; Charles P. Skyles; Eminent Engravers; Yale Sketches; Growing in Grace; Honesty; An Assassin, and his Victim—Pierre Napoleon Bonapart and Victor Noir: "I Can't for the Boys"; Young Womanhood in America; Elenor Kirk at the Five Points; To Dahomey and Back; Surnames and their Derivations etc. Price 30 cents, or $3 per yearr Address, S. M. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York. *The Christian Union* says: "Any body who refuses to examine the Phrenological Journal from a notion of its being scientifically heretic, is inflicting no small privation on himself. The Phrenological element aside, there is no American publication more strongly characterized by shrewd, incisive, workaday common-sense. Its hints for living, alone, and the care of health, could not well fail in the first instance to abate the Doctor's bill to its minimum, and ultimately to promote the longevity of the observant reader, and this at the cost of a small outlay which the present pleasure of perusal more than repays."

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Red " " "	90
Corn " " "	80
Oats " " "	40
Potatoes " " "	50
Flax Seed " " "	1.75
Clover Seed " " "	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " " "	3.00
Apples " " "	75
Flour, per barrel	5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound	30
Tallow " "	10
Beeswax " "	30
Lard " "	20
Pork " "	11
Wool " "	40@45
Turkey " "	8
Beef " "	
Eggs " doz.	18
Chickens " "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord	4.00
" —Oak, " "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The flour market is quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 bbls., in lots, at $4 37½a4 75 for superfine; $4 75a5 for extras; $5 25a5 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5 25a6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 25a6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6 50a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is held at $4 75. Nothing doing in corn meal.

The inactivity noted in the wheat market for several days past still continues, and prices are in buyer's favor. Sales of 2,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1 26a1 30. Rye may be quoted at $1a1 05. Corn is scarce and unsettled. Sales of 3,000 bushels yellow, in store, from the cars and afloat, at $1 10a1 12, chiefly a $1 12. Oats are unchanged; 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62c. 500 bushels Canada barley sold at $1.

Whisky is firmer. 100 barrels wood-bound western sold at $1 02, and 40 barrels do. at $1 02.

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—There was more doing in beef cattle to-day than for several weeks past, but at reduced figures. We quote choice at 9¾a10¼c; prime at 8¾a9¼c; fair to good at 7¾a8¼c; and common at 6a7c per pound gross, as in quality.

Cows and calves were in good demand at former figures; sales of 150 head at $45a85; springers were unchanged at $40a55.

Sheep—The market was dull at a decline of ¼c per pound; sales of 8,500 head at the Park drove yard at 7¼a9c, the latter for extra. At the Avenue yard 4,000 head were disposed of at 7¾a9c per pound. A lot of wool-clipped sold at 5½a7¼c.

Hogs were steady and prices were unchanged; sales of 2,294 head at the Union drove yard at $13a14 per 100 pounds net, for corn fed.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, April 1st, 1870, Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 44 years, 11 months and 11 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

LIME.

Eastern Whitewash Lime that will not rub off, for sale at Lynch's Hardware Store. 22apl

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the estate of Daniel Smith, late of Middle Woodberry Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
22apl-1870 Waterside, Bedford Co.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPEALS.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Assessor's Office, 16th Dis't. Penn'a.
Somerset, April 16th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors of said district, including taxes on incomes for the year 1869, taxes on carriages, billiard tables, plate and watches as of the first day of March, 1870, and special taxes assessed for one year from the first day of May, 1870, in pursuance of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, may now be examined at the office of the Assessor and assistant Assessors in said district.

And notice is hereby given, that appeals from the proceedings of said assistant Assessors will be received and determined at the office of the undersigned in Somerset, from the 22nd of April, until the 3d day of May next.

All appeals are required to be in writing, and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and also the ground or principal of error complained of.

EDWARD SCULL,
2tapl Assessor 16th Dis't.

REMOVED,

HARDWARE STORE

a few door further east, directly opposite

Bedford Hotel.

Having enlarged and otherwise improved my Room I do most earnestly invite my customers and the public generally, to call and see always a full stock of

HARDWARE

AND HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS

of all kinds, and prices to suit the times.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW.

22apl T. M. LYNCH,

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON

In addition to their large stock of Stoves, Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper wares, they have added House Furnishing Goods viz:

Fine POCKET and TABLE cutlery.

Plated TABLE and TEA SPOONS of all kinds.

COFFEE MILLS.

LOOKING GLASSES,

WASHING BOARDS,

TUBS, BUCKETS, and

WILLOW WARES.

LAMPS and BURNERS,

COIL OIL, *Pure,*

BRUSHES, of all kinds,

and many other goods suitable for house keepers. All of which we will sell at the lowest cash prices.

22apl2m GEORGE BLYMYER & SON.

WANTED.—Traveling and Local Agents for the Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Co., for all parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. References required. Address, Branch Office DELAWARE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., N. W. cor. 9th and Chestnut Sts., Phila. 22apl4w

1000 AGENTS WANTED FOR
BINGLEY'S NATURAL HISTORY.

Giving a clear and intensely interesting account of the infinite variety of habits and modes of life, of nearly every known species of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles molluscs and animalculæ of the globe. From the famous London four-volume edition, with large additions from the most celebrated naturalist of the age. Complete in one large handsome volume of 1032 pages, richly illustrated with 1000 spirited engravings. *Price down to gold basis, to suit the masses.* Should outsell, five to one, any book in the field. Terms the most liberal. Full particulars sent free. Address, A. H. HUBBARD, Pub., 400 Chestnut St., Phila. 22apl4w

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

Pronounced the fastest book out. One Agent reports 79 orders in 5 days. It includes all that is mysterious and interesting in the focus of speculation, 18 years' experience of the author; Portraits and Lives of Vanderbilt, Drew, Fisk, Gould and many others. Filled with illustrations. Great inducements to agents! Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford Conn. 22apl4w

AGENTS WANTED.—$100 to $400 per Month —Clergmen, School Teachers, Smart Young Men and Ladies wanted to Canvas for the New Book,

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE;" OR

THE UNWRITTEN WORD.

By Daniel March, author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Bloom ing flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred Mountains, Delightful Rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. Send for circular, in which is a full description and universal commendations by the press, ministers and college professors, in the strongest possible language. ZEIGLER McCURDY & CO., 16 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 22apl4w

THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants a number of good Agents; also, a good General Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, also a General Agent for the German counties of Pennsylvania. Address Home Office, No. 112 South 4th Street, Philadelphia. 22apl4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE
PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMEN.
TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
BY GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, M. D.

The most remarkable success of the day. Is selling with unprecedented rapidity. It contains what every Man and Woman ought to know, and few do. It will save much suffering. As the only reputable work upon the single and married life, it is earnestly recommended by Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, Prest. Mark Hopkins, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bushnell, Mrs. R. R. Gleason, M. D., Prof. H. N. Eastman, ect. Being eagerly sought for, the Agents work is easy. Send stamp for pamphlet etc., to

GEO. MACLERN, Publisher,
719 Sanson St., Phil'a, Penn'a.
5 School St., Boston, Mass,
85 Nassau St., New York.
22apl4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poison.* Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address

MAGIC COMB CO.,
24dec3m Springfield, Mass.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, School, bounty, building, poor and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the corts chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next (13th day), for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon; and said Sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

HUGH MOORE, Treas.
Apr. 4th, 1870.

				BROADTOP.	Taxes.
439	as. 139	ps.		James Patton	$ 11 19
440	do 130	do	do	do	10 26
174	do 100	do	do	do	3 42
57	do 37	do	do	do	3 67
74	do			Francis Mowing	69 47
63	do			Jacob Meyers	6 30
396	do 129	do		James Razor	60
50	do			Wm. T. Daugherty	4 80
90	do			John M. Kennedy	73 76
92	do 140	do		William Bunn	166 98
372	do			Lewis T Watson	24 40
372	do			Sam'l Tobias	26 82
427	do			Mary Montgomery	20 50
205	do			Newton & Marshall	12 24
433	do			Margaret Montgomery	20 50
421	do			John Montgomery	20 50
289	do		Eph.	Foster & Wm. P. Schell	5 78
14	do			James Figard	64
405	do			Uriel Danner	2 42
30	do			—— Anderson	5 60
5	do			Aaron Evans	32
265	do			James Figard	1 60
170	do			James Patton	5 66
353	do 128	do		J. Patton & H. Easton	41 60
21	do 210	do		J. Patton & W. Foster	8 66
9	do			W. A. Evans & Griffith	72
30	do			Hunt'g & B. T. R. R. Co.	30
30	do			John Hinish	2 51
19	do			Peter Kepler	96
19	do			Alex. King & Co.	24 95
135	do			John M'Cantes	10 80
165	do			James Patton	4 31
164	do			John Devereaux	84 10
431	do			John Kerr	5 88
102	do			Michael Sipe	30
74	do			Wood & Purviance	30
102	do			Isaac Barnett	68 13
50	do			P. E. Phelps	32 05
356	do			James Hamilton	417 50
30	do			J. Evans	19 91
175	do			Christian Barnett	116 90
40	do			Wm Cypherts	11 10
338	do			J. Chivington	202 86
50	do			King & Co.	153 75
52	do			James Patton	2 67
100	do			Wm. Patton	70 50
2	lots			S. A. Christman	12 06
				COLERAIN.	
436	do			Elizabeth Diehl	64
211	do 20	do		Samuel Diehl	84
340	do			Jacob Wyland	50
497	do			John Swan	74
470	do			Wm. Swan	70
398	do			Robert Swan	60
409	do			John Scott	62
446	do			Robert Scott	68
600	do			Samuel Williams	1 12
90	do			Joseph & Emanel Diehl	42
427	do			Arthur Brown	64
				CUMBERLAND VALLEY.	
230	do			James Ewing	1 38
50	do			James Heyden	14
				HARRISON.	
41½	do			Dan'l Hinkle	2 46
349	do			John Tinman	2 10
42	do 56	do		Barclay & Lyon	40
				HOPEWELL.	
260	do			John Corley	60
150	do			James Howard	44
404	do			Richard Moan	88
420	do			John Cheney	88
404	do			Joseph Moan	1 00
409½	do			Samuel Moan	2 24
424	do 35	do		Alexander Moan	12 15
266½	do			John McIlney	56
192	do			Timothy Moan	92
200	do 54	do		Israel Moan	86
196	do 50	do		Zachariah Moan	66
222	do			Elizabeth Piper	92
212	do 20	do		John Boyd	1 32
214	do 65	do		Wm Davis	5 29
216	do 60	do		Isabella Davis	46
220½	do			Wm Piper	42
238	do			John Hardin	50
221	do			Ignatius Hardin	42
434	do 125	do		James Wilson	42
425	do			George F Alberti	56
402	do			Thomas Taylor	1 00
402	do 57	do		Stephen Moan	1 00
246½	do			Peter Shaw	50
212	do			Robert Shaw	62
9	do			Poorbaugh's heirs	12
402	do			Francis Johnston	1 14
143	do			Wm Lane	36
365	do			Daniel Montgomery	90
324	do			Alexander Johnson	78
388	do			George Hinish	86
286	do			William Foster	70
75	do			Robert Montgomery	14
				LONDONDERRY.	
100	do			Mary Elinor	12
395	do			Daniel Green	60
220	do			James Shaw	60
404	do			Sarah Wright	30
350	do			Sam'l M Barclay	99
200	do			do do	30
200	do			Kern's heirs	20
				LIBERTY.	
47	do			Lyttle's heirs	4 68
150	do			do do	15 02
150½	do			Stephen Kerr	1 39
86	do			George Thompson	40
463	do			Alexander Montgomery	66
162	do			John McElney	4 78
132	do			David Piper	9 17
200	do			Maria Alberti	4 72
107	do			—— Bartlebaugh	2 40
32	do			Thomas & John King	10 61
1	lot			Henry Stonerook	12
Do				Mrs. Lawrence	1 04
Do				Daniel Stoner	1 16
Do				J. Simpson Africa	5 92
167	acres			George F. Alberti	3 85
1	1			Ephraim Smeltzer	1 25
Do				Samuel Yingling	1 42
479	acres			James Langhead	9 57
				MONROE.	
253½	do			Frederick Collibarger	36
346	do			Jacob Martin	2 48
				NAPIER.	
100	do			George Davison	30
				PROVIDENCE EAST	
95	do 55	do		Joshua Hixon	18
402	do 46	do		Hezekiah Logan	60
401	do 40	do		James Cavin	60
400	do			Isaac Cavin	66
460	do			Thomas Cavin	60
30	do			P Clingerman	20
400	do			William Cavin	80
400	do			Jos Stark's Heir's	08
109	do			Dan'l & Joseph Ritchey	40
166	do			John G Page	8 75
166	do			George Richline	7 88
84	do			Lewis Wright	8 60
				PROVIDENCE WEST.	
15	do			Joseph McDaniel	20
420	do			Edward Gleun	48
100	do			Dan'l Ritchey of Adam	18
429	do			John Cavin	48
420½	do			Edward Gibbons	48
				ST. CLAIR.	
396½	do			John Linn	60
395	do			James May	60
62	do			Henry Koontz	1 25
221	do			William Sill	1 60
				SNAKE SPRING.	
16	do			Joseph W Tate	08
				SOUTHAMPTON.	
262	do			Charles Bennett	2 85
113	do			Daniel Bennett	2 85
96	do			Abraham Bennett	1 99
130	do			Ephrain Browning	23 36
301	do			George Breathed	44
439	do			Paul Ward	50
357	do			Joseph Ward	1 00
393	do			Jonathan Ward	1 00
353	do			Jesse Reed	52
343½	do			George Cessna & Co	7 12
355	do			John Cessna	13 40
800	do			John J Cessna	8 90
400	do			Isaac Hunter	18 00
444	do			Hugh James	9 97
125	do			Lee's Heir's	3 72
80	do			Lenox Perrin	7 67
292	do			Amos Willison	2 11
50	do			John Wenrick	15 91
179	do			UNION.	
400½	do			Peter Counce	9 49
400½	do			John Dalton	5 97
406	do			Hugh Doyle	8 60
406	do			James Dunlap	8 60
406

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

X.—Draining—my Own.

My farm is in the township of Newcastle, Westchester County, N. Y., 35 miles from our City Hall, and a little eastward of the hamlet known as Chappaqua, called into existence by a station on the Harlem Railroad. It embraces the south-easterly half of the marsh which the Railroad here traverses from south to north—my part measuring some fifteen acres, with five acres more of slightly elevated dry land between it and the foot of the rather rugged hill which rises thence on the east and on the south, and of which I now own some fifty acres lying wholly eastward of my low land, and in good part covered with forest. Of this, I bought more than half in 1853, and the residue in bits from time to time as I could afford it. The average cost was between $130 and $140 per acre: one small and poor old cottage being the only building I found on the tract, which consisted of the ragged edges of two adjacent farms between the western portions of which mine is now interposed, while they still adjoin each other beyond the north and south road half a mile from the railroad on which their buildings are located and which forms my eastern boundary. My stony, gravelly upland mainly slopes to the west; but two acres on my east line incline toward the road which bounds me in that direction, while two more on my south-east corner descend to the little brook which, entering at that corner, keeps irregularly near my south line, until it emerges, swelled by a smaller runnel that enters my lowland from the north and traverses it to meet and pass off with the larger brooklet aforesaid. I have done some draining, to no great purpose, on the more level portions of my upland; but my lowland has challenged my best efforts in this line, and I shall here explain them for the encouragement and possible guidance of novices in draining. Let me speak first of.

My Difficulties.—This marsh or bog consisted, when I first grappled with it, of some thirty acres, whereof I then owned less than a third. To drain it to advantage, one person should own it all or the different owners should co-operate; but I had to go it alone, with no other aid than a freely accorded privilege of straightening as well as deepening the brook which wound its way through the dryer meadow just below me, forming here the boundary of two adjacent farms. I spent $100 on this job, which is still imperfect; but the first decided fall in the stream occurs nearly a mile below me; and you tire easily of doing at your own cost work which benefits several others as much as yourself. My drainage will never be perfect till this brook, with that far larger one in which it is merged sixty rods below me, shall have been sunk three or four feet at a further expense of at least $500

This bog or swamp, when I first bought it, was mainly dedicated to the uses of frogs, muskrats and snapping-turtles. A few small water-elms and soft maples grew upon it, with swamp alder partly fringing the western base of the hill east of it, where the rocks which had, through thousands of years, rolled from the hill, thickly covered the surface, with springs bubbling up around and among them. Decaying stumps and imbedded fragments of trees argued that timber formerly covered this marsh as well as the encircling hills. A tall, dense growth of blackberry briars, thoroughwort, and all manner of swamp weeds and grasses, covered the center of the swamp each Summer; but my original portion of it, being too wet for these, was mainly addicted to hassocks or tussocks of wiry, worthless grass: their matted roots rising in hard bunches a few inches above the soft, bare encircling mud. The bog ranged in depth from a few inches to five or six feet, and was composed of black, peaty, vegetable mold, diversified by occasional streaks of clay or sand, all resting on a substratum of hard, coarse gravel, out of which two or three springs bubbled up, in addition to the half a dozen which poured in from the east, and a tiny rivulet which (except in a very dry, hot time) added the tribute of three or four more which sprung from the base of a higher shelf of the hill near the middle of what is now my farm. Add to these that the brook which brawled and foamed down my hill-side near my south line as aforesaid, had brought along an immensity of pebbles and gravel of which it had mainly formed my five acres of drier lowland, had thus built up a petty swale, whereon it had the bad habit of filling up one channel and then cutting another, more devious and eccentric, if possible, than any of its predecessors—and you have some idea of the obstacles I encountered and resolved to overcome. One of my first substantial improvements was the cutting of a straight channel for this current and, by walling it with large stones, compelling the brook to respect necessary limitations. It was not my fault that some of those stones were set nearly upright, so as to veneer the brook rather than thoroughly constrain it: hence some of the stones, undermined by strong currents, were pitched forward into the brook by high Spring freshets, so as to require resetting more carefully. This was a mistake, but not one of

My Blunders.—These, the natural result of inexperience and haste, were very grave. Not only had I had no real experience in draining when I began, but I could hire no foreman who knew much more of it than I did. I ought to have begun by securing an ample and sure fall where the water left my land, and next cut down the brooklet or open ditch into which I intended to drain to the lowest practicable point—so low, at least, that no drain running into it should ever be troubled with back water. Nothing can be more useless than a drain in which water stagnates, choking it with mud. Then I should have bought hundreds of Hemlock or other cheap boards, slit them to a width of four or five inches, and, having opened the needed drains laid these in the bottom and the tile there upon, taking care to *break joint* by covering the meeting ends of two boards with the middle of a tile. Laying tile in the soft mud of a bog, with nothing beneath to prevent their sinking, is simply throwing away labor and money. I cannot wonder that tile draining seems to many a humbug, seeing that so many tile are laid so that they can never do any good.

Having, by successive purchases, become owner of fully half of this swamp, and by repeated blunders discovered that making stone drains in a bog, while it is a capital mode of getting rid of the stone, is no way at all to make drains: I closed my series of experiments two years since by carefully relaying my generally useless tile on good strips of board, sinking them just as deep as I could persuade the water to run off freely and, instead of allowing them to discharge into a brooklet or open ditch, connecting each with a covered main of four to six-inch tile; these mains discharging into the running brook which drains all my farm and three or four of those above it just where it runs swiftly off from my land. If a thaw or heavy rain swells the brook (as it sometimes will) so that it rises above my outlet aforesaid, the strong current formed by the concentration of the clear contents of so many drains will not allow the muddy water of the brook to back into it so many as three feet at most, and any mud or sediment that may be deposited there will be swept out clean whenever the brook shall have fallen to the drainage level. For this and simular excellent devices, I am indebted to the capital engineering and thorough execution of Messrs. Chickering & Gall, whose work on my place has seldom required mending, and never called for reconstruction.

My Success.—I judge that there are not many tracts more difficult to drain than mine was, considering all the circumstances, except those which are frequently flowed by tides or the waters of some lake or river. Had I owned the entire swamp, or had there been a fall in the brook just below me, had I had any prior experience in draining, or had others equally interested cooperated in the good work, my task would have been comparatively light. As it was, I made mistakes which increased the cost and postponed the success of my efforts; but this is at length complete. I had seven acres of Indian Corn, one of Corn Fodder, two of Oats, and seven or eight acres of Grass on my lowland in 1869; and, though the Spring months were quite rainy, and the latter part of Summer rather dry, my crops were all good. I did not see better in Westchester County; and I shall be quite content with as good hereafter. Of my seven hundred bushels of Corn (ears,) I judge that two-thirds would be accounted fit for seed anywhere; my Grass was cut twice and yielded one large crop and another heavier than the average first crop throughout our State. My drainage will require some care henceforth; but the fifteen acres I have reclaimed from utter uselessness and obstruction are decidedly the best part of my farm.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits... For sale by all druggists.

4mar6m

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 23mar4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,
11feb* Executor.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR and FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
25mar3m Springfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK,
February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroa system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb25 3m.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS.

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Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED,

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,
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THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

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Internal Revenue Laws, With Stamp Duties;
Post-Office Regulations. With Postage Rates;
Etc., Etc.

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IN REGARD TO

Acknowledgmts	Credits,	Naturalization,
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Agents,	Divorce,	Partnerships,
Agreements,	Dower,	Patents,
Alimony,	Exchange,	Penalties,
Appeals,	Executors,	Petitions,
Apprentices,	Exemption,	Powers,
Arbitrations,	Guardians,	Pre-emptions,
Assignees,	Hotels,	Receipts,
Assignments,	Landlords,	Releases,
Awards,	Libel,	Rights,
Bills,	Liens,	Slander,
Boarding,	Limitations,	Tenants,
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4feb3m PHILADELPHIA

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.
On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.25
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.20	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.50	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
		Broad Top City.		

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to Aaron Evans and Jonathan Evans, on the estate of Joseph Evans, late of Broad Top township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AARON EVANS,
Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon co. Pa.
JONATHON EVANS,
18mar6t* Cassville, Huntingdon co. Pa.

Medicinal.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION
BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC AND
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating
MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS
CURE
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the
Stomach Bitters of the Age.
They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best
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BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

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4june'69:1y

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